



TEXAS.

To the Editor of "The Man."

SIR,—I noticed in the "Man," of the 13th inst., a lengthy communication, under the signature of JOHN BANT, containing a most wanton and unprovoked attack on me. This communication I should not condescend to notice, were it not to prevent those who design to remove to Texas from being led astray by his statement.

Mr. Bant commences by saying that my statements in your paper, of the 8th, "were of an unintelligible and random character." That your readers may judge the correctness of this statement, I would refer them to that paper, and if you have no copies left, please republish my communication.*

Mr. Bant does not, in his long article, bring one solitary proof to invalidate the correctness of my statements. On the contrary, he virtually admits the whole of them.

My information was obtained from the Land office at St. Phillip De Austin, and given me by S. Williams, Secretary of the Land office for Austin's colony. And for proof that my statements are correct, I will refer your readers to the National Colonization Laws of Mexico, passed the 4th of January, 1823, and 18th August, 1824; and the Colonization Laws of Coahuila and Texas passed 25th March, 1825, together with the Instructions issued to the Commissioner by the Legislature of said State, March 24, 1825, which are too lengthy to publish in your paper, but which I shall take a pleasure in showing to any who may wish for correct information on this subject, if they will call at my residence. Mr. Bant observes that he visited Texas, "at a very heavy expense, for the sole purpose of satisfying all persons who may wish to turn their attention to settle in that country." What a disinterested man! For this philanthropy he certainly deserves that his name should be immortalized with the long list of worthies who have devoted their lives and fortunes for the public good. He adds, that "having left there at a much later period than Mr. Ayres, he is fully competent to afford them correct information." Now for the facts. Mr. Bant sailed from this city for Charleston, in South Carolina, in November last, and returned to this city in January last; and during this period he says he visited New Orleans and Matagorda, in Texas, and he informed me that during his short stay in the latter place, he was prevented from exploring the country in consequence of continued rains; and yet he has the assurance to pretend to correct information, and has actually published a pamphlet professing to give a description of Texas! He must be a man of wonderful capacity to acquire sufficient knowledge of so large a country as Texas in two weeks, in a small village, confined to a Bar room, and without exploring one mile of the country, and all for the public good. I suppose the heavy expense quickened his ideas. I do not make any pretensions to disinterestedness. I visited that country for the sole purpose of satisfying myself, and am so well satisfied that I design to remove my family there this Spring.

I left New York in December, 1832, and returned in January, 1834. I spent the greater part of this period in Texas, and explored hundreds of miles of that delightful country.

On my return from Texas, I had so many persons to call on me daily to gain information, that I was unable to attend to my business. I concluded to set apart certain hours three days in the week, when I would be at leisure to receive calls and impart any information I was capable of, and in publishing those days, I accompanied the publication with a plain unvarnished statement of the terms on which land could be obtained in Austin's Colony, which comprises a portion of country nearly as large, if not larger, than the State of New York, and it is settling rapidly with an enterprising and respectable population; and I aver that every word I stated in your paper is true.

* We have a few on hand.—Ed.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

ROBBERY AND ARSON.—The Hudson Republican of yesterday, says—"John D. Parker, Clerk of the Justice's Court of this city, and John Fross of Ghent, were apprehended last week on suspicion of robbing and burning the store of George Tyler in Ghent, in January last, and on examination before Justice Chamberlin, were committed to jail to await their trial at the next Circuit Court in April. Others no doubt are implicated in this villainous transaction."

TRAGICAL EVENT.

The following tragical story of a Mormon preacher is given by the editor of the Independent Messenger on the authority of a gentleman from the western part of the State of New York. We shall expect to see it authenticated by the Western papers if it be true.—*Newsp. Republican.*

In a town where the delusion had made numerous converts, the disciples were summoned to assemble in a wild place, circumjacent to a pond, on the water of which a gifted elder announced that he should walk and preach. The believers notified their doubting friends, and great things were anticipated. But it seems there were a few wicked Lamanites, who secretly set themselves to make mischief. Choosing their opportunity just before the appointed day of miracles, they ascertained by means of a raft, that the pond to be traversed was extremely shallow; a thin sheet of water covering a common swamp mire was found to be of a consistency nearly strong enough, except within a small central space, to sustain the weight of a man. They soon discovered a line of plank laid in a particular direction completely across the pond, sunk about four inches under the surface of the water. These were so fastened down, and locked together, and so daubed with mud, as to be quite imperceptible from the neighboring declivities. They resolved on preventing the miracle by sawing the concealed bridge in pieces, just where it crossed the deepest and most dangerous part of the pond. This was done, and every thing left seemingly as they found it.

The expected day arrived, the congregation placed themselves as in an amphitheatre on the surrounding slopes, and the preacher appeared at the edge of the water. Presently he raised his stentorian voice, and as he paced his invisible bridge, with a step apparently unearthly, taught and warned the people, all ears were opened, and every eye strained from its socket with astonishment. But, alas! just as the miracle worker seemed to have wrought conviction of his divine power in the wondering hearts of the multitude, lo! he stepped upon one of the detached pieces of plank, sallied sidewise, and instantly plunged, floundering and sinking, in the deep watery mire. The mingling shrieks, screams, and shouts of the spectators, all in a rush of commotion, were appalling. The scene was indescribable. Even those who had spoiled the miracle were filled with horror when they actually saw the unfortunate impostor finally disappear. They had not dreamed that their trick would cost him more than the fright, discomfort, and disgrace of being submerged, and afterwards struggling ashore; all along taking for granted that his plank would enable him to swim, however it might treacherously fail him to walk. But the tale closes with the close of his life, and the consequent close of Mormonism in the vicinity. He sunk, and long before the confounded assembly were in a condition to afford him relief, perished a victim to his impious presumption.

NOTORIETY.—If the object of the Ithaca Bank was to obtain notoriety abroad the "beggarly account of empty boxes," furnished by its annual report, has effectually secured it. If it had been trying the experiment to ascertain now how little specie a safety fund bank might get along with and still maintain a sound credit, we doubt whether it could have more entirely emptied its vaults. We see its example quoted in all directions, and among others in the Senate of the United States, to illustrate the operation of the safety fund bubble.—*Ithaca Chronicle.*

COTTON FACTORY LORDS AND THEIR DOINGS.—We have some facts in relation to the rascality of the Cotton Factory nabobs of this city and vicinity, which shall be given to the public in our next. We have already said, that these men tolerate no freedom of opinion within their boundaries; this fact is amply confirmed by the articles alluded to, which shall appear.—*Pittsburg American Manufacturer.*

It is a curious fact, that notwithstanding difference of temperament and disease, by which the two sexes are distinguished, the number of deaths and births in each is almost exactly the same.—Thus at London, during the past year: Christened males, 13,553: Females, 13,537. Buried males, 13,319: Females, 13,259.

THE MAN.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

THE MAYOR.

The General Convention of the "Independent (Bank) Republicans," on Tuesday evening, nominated *Gulian C. Verplanck* as a candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. V. has been once a candidate for office since he joined the Bank party, and he was defeated. He will be again defeated, if a man be nominated in opposition to him who is decidedly Anti-Bank, and unobjectionable in other respects.

We named, yesterday, *STEPHEN ALLEN* and *C. W. LAWRENCE*, as Anti-Bank men, either of whom would carry the day against any Bank candidate. We have since heard the name of *Charles L. Livingston* mentioned, as likely to be the choice of the Tammany Hall committee, but this would be a very bad nomination, unless Mr. Livingston should explain, satisfactorily, certain expressions respecting the working men once used by him in the Assembly of this state.

The Tammany Committee probably made their nomination last evening, but at the time of putting our paper to press we had not heard the result.

AN EXCELLENT PROPOSITION.—We were not a little diverted (says the *Ohio Western Hemisphere*) with a motion made by Mr. Alexander, in the Senate, on Wednesday last, when the Bank of Sandusky was under consideration, who offered the following novel amendment, by way of proviso:

"Provided, also, That in case of the non-payment on the part of the directors and stockholders, of all the debts of said corporation, then all the petitioners for said corporation shall be deemed and held liable in their private and individual capacities for the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. WHITLAW.—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, Mr. R. M. Johnson moved to suspend the rules to move that the use of the Hall be granted on Tuesday next to a Mr. Whitlaw, to deliver a lecture on Asiatic Cholera and Dyspeptics. The House refused to suspend the rule.

It is announced in the *Halifax Journal*, that a descendant of the celebrated *Oliver Goldsmith*, bearing that name, is about publishing a continuation of the "Deserted Village," under the title of the "Rising Village." Mr. Goldsmith takes the wanderers from the "Deserted Village," and settles them in a new country, there to establish a "Rising Village," and in the course of the work the author takes occasion to describe the beauties of Acadian scenery.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Girard Bank, held in Philadelphia of Monday afternoon, at the Banking House, resolutions sustaining the Directors in their arrangements with the Secretary of the Treasury, were passed by an overwhelming majority!

Ezekiel Williams, *Bradley Tuttle*, *U. F. Doubleday*, *Thos. T. Howe, Jr.*, and *John Garrow*, have been appointed, by the Governor and Senate, Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn.

The Constables' election in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia was held on Friday last, and the result has shown that "the democracy have large majorities in five out of the seven wards." The work goes bravely on.

In 1832, of the whole loan at the Mammoth Bank in Philadelphia, (eight millions) upwards of five millions were loaned to less than one hundred individuals, and upwards of three millions to twenty-seven favorites.

Good.—It is said that the President has refused to give audience to a new *Pestering Committee* from Philadelphia.

The *Globe* says that the President had informed Mr. *Watmough*, who proposed to introduce another Philadelphia Committee, that he would cheerfully see the gentlemen as visitors and individuals, but not as a committee; that he would cheerfully respond in writing to any inquiries that the Committee might make in writing, but that he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against in this way, for the future.

The *Savannah Republican* of the 6th, under a *Postscript* head, announces a mutiny on board the smack *Deposite*, and that the master and mate were thrown overboard.

CORPORATION PRINTER.—We have received several communications in relation to the appointment of *Wm. B. Townsend* to the office Corporation Printer, all of which we must decline publishing, for the reason, that we are not perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of their premises; and we shall make it an invariable rule, never to give currency to assertions that are not more substantially backed than by anonymous correspondents. Mr. Townsend, it is well known, although one of the proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser*, is as totally unacquainted with the printing business, as he is unwilling to allow those employed by him the standard wages for their labor; and we cannot believe that the Board of Assistant Aldermen can have given him the printing of their documents, in order that he may speculate upon the industry of those who have served a long apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of their business, and to whom of right the appointment should unquestionably be given. As well might they raise a scavenger to the dignity of their law officer; for, although not learned in the law himself, by dividing the profits with a person of the requisite legal attainments, we have no doubt he would be able to see its duties faithfully discharged. We will, however, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to ascertain the truth of the matter: and if he has received the appointment, we could recommend that the practical printers of the city should petition for his removal.—*Eve. Transcript.*

THE LOWELL GIRLS have been censured in no measured terms by the Federal press of the east, for the "turn out," as though they considered it a party measure, brought about by General Jackson. One of the girls has turned round on her accusers, and while she does not outstep the modesty of her sex, her spirit would do credit to any parentage in these or other days. Hear the yankee girl:

"We do not estimate our *Liberty* by dollars and cents; consequently it was not the reduction of wages alone which caused the excitement, but that *haughty, overbearing disposition*—that *purse proud insolence*, which was becoming more and more apparent—that spirit of tyranny so manifest at present among the avaricious and wealthy manufacturers of this and the old country.

"I have only to add, that if the proprietors and agents are not satisfied with alluring us from our homes—from the peaceful abodes of our childhood, under the false promises of a great reward, and then casting us upon the world, far from our friends and our homes, merely because we would not be slaves—if all this is not sufficient, let them bring down upon us the whole influence of the *rich and noble*, the *proud* and the *mighty*, all piled upon the *United States Bank*—steep us in poverty to the very dregs, but we beseech them not to asperse our characters, or stigmatise us as *disorderly* persons. Grant us this favor, and give us the privilege of breathing the air of freedom in its purity, and we will be content."—*Enq.*

The Baltimore Bricklayers recently assembled together and adopted the following resolution, which we find published in the Baltimore papers, and subscribed by 100 names:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned Bricklayers, have agreed to work from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, reserving one hour for breakfast and one for dinner; and further that we agree to stop work till our employers agree to these regulations.

FIRE.—We learn that the Triphammer shop, Clothing mill, Carding Machines, &c., of *Nathan Sanford Esq.* of Wilmington, were entirely consumed by fire, on Saturday night last. This is the second heavy loss Mr. S. has sustained by fire within a short time.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival from Halifax London dates of the 6th Feb. have been received, and the Samuel Robertson, arrived at this port, brings dates to the 5th, from which the following intelligence is gleaned.

The principal matter of interest is the King's Speech, delivered by *his Majesty* in person at the opening of Parliament on the 4th of February.

The speech opens with an allusion to the important questions acted upon at the last session, particularly the abolition of slavery, from which "the happiest results" are anticipated.

The King expresses confidence in his endeavors to maintain peace, and regrets "that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues."

The final adjustment of the Irish tythes is recommended, and the following language is used on this subject:

"The public tranquility has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland present, upon the whole, much more favorable appearances than at any period during the last year; but I have seen, with feeling of deep regret and just indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union. This bond of our national strength and safety, I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessings of Providence, to maintain inviolate, by all the means in my power. In support of this determination, I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my People.

"To the practices which have been used to produce dissatisfaction to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination which though for the present in a great measure contributed by the power of law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

"To none more than the deluded instruments thus perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences, and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well affected in aid of the government, are imperiously required, to put an end to a system of excitement and violence which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and if the successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power & safety of the United Kingdom."

The usual common place subjects, regarding foreign powers, &c. occupy the remainder of the speech. The address, in answer to the speech, passed in the Lords unanimously. In the Commons, the address produced a warm debate. Mr. Hume moved an amendment, and ridiculed the parts of the speech which seemed levelled against one individual, Daniel O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell characterized the speech as the greatest piece of trifling he had ever witnessed. He also moved an amendment to the address. The address, however, passed by a great majority.

The following notices of motions and bills, were made on the first day of the session:—For the total abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—Enquiring into the Pension Lists—The repeal of the Malt Tax—On the Sugar Duties—On the Marriage of Dissenters—The abolition of flogging in the Army—The repeal of the Septennial Act—The exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords. Here are the grounds of much important work.

From France, we learn that the effective strength of the army is fixed at 310,000 men.

News from Spain is rather favorable to the Queen's cause, but more so to a powerful reforming party which exists there, and which wish the *people* to be taken into some account by the two royalist factions.

On Monday, a smack brought into Dover, George Pile, the second mate, and three seamen, and four passengers belonging to the Seaton Castle, of Whitby, from Liverpool to New York, wrecked in the Western Ocean. They were taken off the wreck, where they had remained twenty-eight days.—*Kentish Gazette*.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.—We learn that the Steamboat Napoleon was snagged and lost on the Ohio, about ten days since.—*Pittsburg American Manufacturer*.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 17.

The bill to change the northern termination of the Chenango Canal was further considered.

ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 17.

Petitions, &c.—Of 22 physicians and surgeons of the city of Albany, against the law establishing a medical college in the city of Albany; of inhabitants of Tompkins county, to repeal the law exempting church property from taxation. By Mr. Brasher, to incorporate the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum society in the town of Brooklyn.

Mr. Myers reported a bill, defining the duties of Assessors. [Provides for the taxation of all Church property and the property of Clergymen.]

Mr. Wheeler reported a bill amending the act providing for assessment of the debts of non-residents. [This bill provides that the debt assessed shall not be greater in amount than the sum assessed upon the same land to the occupant; and that debts due from deceased and absconding debtors, shall not be assessed to the non-resident creditors.]

The bill to incorporate the Long Island Rail Road Co., was read a third time, and passed.

POLICE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY MORNIG.—Before Justice Lowndes.

John Riley, lives in Bloomingdale, and had been keeping Sheela's day—found sleeping in the street near the Bowery Theatre.

Magistrate. Well, sir, how came you in this situation, last night?

Prisoner. Why, your honor, I had been keeping St. Patrick's day with a friend, and—and—you see, your honor, I got so much of the "crature" that it upset me, your honour.

Mag. What business do you follow at Bloomingdale?

Pris. Who; me? Why, I teaches "the young idea how to shoot." I'm a schoolmaster, your honor.

Mag. A schoolmaster! You're a handsome looking one, indeed. How many scholars have you?

Pris. Twenty-six.

Mag. You make a pretty figure here. I shall "send you over" to work out a sum in the city school house, and if you ever multiply this offence, perhaps you'll not get off as easy.

Emeline Houston, Catharine Williams, Eliza Crippan, and Matilda Jamison, were brought up from Chapel street last night, for using vulgar language in the street. Committed.

Lalley Donsey, was brought up by a watchman—had no "local habitation," and was committed.

A big nigger who lives with Mary Williams, in Anthony street, was brought up and committed.

William Green, black, 46 Canal street, brought up on complaint of Ann Earl. Committed.

Margaret Saunders lay drunk on the sidewalk. Discharged. John Dunagan was found sleeping on the sidewalk, unable to take care of himself. Taken care of.

John Ganally was found sleeping in Rivington street, with a bunch of old iron in his hat—lives in Paterson. Discharged. Patrick Wood beat his wife. Committed.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Every thing satisfies us, that the next April elections are among the most important which have taken place since the dark days of the Alien and Sedition laws. Let the People give way now, and the National Bank may triumph over a prostrated Constitution. All quarters are beginning to turn the most anxious attention to our approaching elections. The Old Dominion will remain firm and sound to the core. Look in this day's paper at the meetings of Sussex—of Caroline—and of Montgomery.—*Richmond Enq.*

A bill has passed the Senate of Ohio, authorizing the Supreme Court of that State to grant a divorce in case of "fraud in the contract," "habitual drunkenness for two years," or "total or gross neglect of duty."

A young man named Geo. Goble, residing near Wilkesbarre, Pa., while playing ball, a few days since, accidentally received a severe blow from a ball club, from the effects of which he died in twenty, four hours after.

On Thursday last, Booth played Iago in Baltimore, and during the two first acts performed as well as ever he did, but in the third he played several peculiar and comical tricks, and concluded by going on the stage with a "cigar in his mouth."

General Jackson entered on his sixty-eighth year on Saturday, the 15 of March. He is in fine health and spirits, with the probability of years of usefulness yet before him.—*Post*.

OLD GRIMES'S DAUGHTER.

NEW SERIES.

Old Grimes's daughter well I know,
A comely lass is she—
Her frock is of the plainest kind,
And drops below the knee.

Of disposition mild and kind,
She's innocent and gay—
She wears a pair of square toed shoes
And blacks them every day.

She is the neatest girl by far,
Of any in her town—
Her apron 's made of calico.
All striped "up and down."

She 's dutiful to all who have
A right to rule her ways—
She wears, to keep her body straight,
A pair of whalebone stays.

Her mother taught her, when a child,
Her stockings how to darn,
Of which she wears a long black pair,
Made out of woollen yarn.

She seldom tells a known untruth,
But for the sin she weeps—

Her eyes are of a pale light blue,
She shuts them—when she sleeps!

She very much dislikes to hear
The wicked swear and scoff—
She'd always have her nightcap on,
Unless—she took it off.

She never does what's been forbid,
Save when she disobeys,
Her petticoat is rather short,
And ties outside her stays.

Her feet yet never went astray
Unless behind her toes—
Her cheeks are very plump and round,
And beauteous as a rose.

Altho' she 's young, she well would
To wed a wealthy man— (like
To cool her when she 's very warm,
She mostly has a fan.

She 's of a meek and humble mind,
Her heart is undefiled—
She is beloved by all who know
She 's good old Grimes's child.

AN ELECTRIC EEL.—I was standing in the gallery of a house belonging to a half pay officer, now a planter, when I observed a large jar in the garden; I enquired what it contained, and was told an electric eel; "but," said my friend, "I have had it a long time, it is sickly, and it has lost its electrifying powers." I went to examine it, and found a brown, flat headed, broad tailed eel, four or five feet long, with a look of "noli me tangere," moving slowly around in the jar. The planter then taking up a piece of old iron hoop, said, in an off handed manner, "if you touch him with this, you will perceive he has lost all his power." I did so, and was nearly knocked flat on my back: the shock was most severe, but the eel did not appear in the least agitated: of course my friend was highly delighted.

Scenes of great diversion are occasioned among the English sailors who come to Starbroek, by electric eels; they are told to bring them to be cooked. Jack bares his arm and plunges his hand into the jar, and in a moment receives a shock which benumbs him. He looks round with wild amazement, and then at the eel, all the while rubbing his elbow. "Try again, Jack, for a bottle of rum." He does so; grasps the eel firmly, grins and swears at "the bugger," receives shock after shock—drops the eel in despair, and runs off as though a horse had kicked him. A little dog was thrown into the jar one day, in which there was an electric eel, and was so paralyzed that it sunk instantly to the bottom, and was got out alive with some difficulty; and a horse that attempted to drink out of the jar, was immediately thrown back on his haunches, and galloped off, with mane and tail on end, snorting with terror.

ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.—One of the prettiest of the woven bird's nests is figured and described by Vaillant, in his splendid work on African birds; though he is doubtful what species of bird was the mechanic. The following is his account of this beautiful nest:

"It is, I believe," says he, "the nest of the tchitree—for though I have never captured the bird of this species on the nest, and am not therefore certain of the fact, my good Klaas, a faithful if not a profound observer, assured me that it was. In one of our journeys through a wood of mimosas, in the country of the Caffres, he discovered and brought me this nest, having seen, he said, and particularly observed a male and female tchitree occupied in constructing it. It is remarkable for its peculiar form, bearing a strong resemblance to a small horn, suspended, with the point downwards, between two branches. Its greatest diameter was two inches and a half, and gradually diminishing towards the base. It would be difficult to explain the principle upon which such a nest had been built, particularly as three-fourths of it appeared to be entirely useless and idly made; for the part which was to contain the eggs, and which was alone indispensable, was not more than three inches from the surface. All the rest of this edifice, which was a tissue closely and laboriously woven of slender threads, taken from the bark of certain shrubs, seemed to be totally useless. The interior of the nest was not furnished with any sort of soft material, such as down, wool, or hair, but as the female had not laid her eggs when Klaas brought it to me, it is probable that the nest was not quite finished; a fact indeed proved, by the birds being still at work at the time."—P. Mag.

A little man observed, that he had two negative qualifications—which were, that he never lay long in bed or wanted a great coat.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS.—John Rees, an Englishman, about 50 years old, who had courted and deceived a lady of 30, under promise of marriage, and who had become a mother by his means, was brought before the Police by the watch, on the complaint of the lady, that he had beaten her. Going to see her, and wishing her to drink some beer preparatory to the renewal of his courtship, as he then actually wished to marry her, she refused to drink, whereupon he struck her with considerable severity, and was then arrested. Before the Police he cried aloud, and his face was literally scalded with the tears that he shed. He said that he wanted to marry the lady, and that she would not have him, and *hinc illae lachrymae*. The lady, who was not quite in so melting a mood, said she would have no objection to marrying him, only she heard that he had another wife living in England with several children, and she objected to all copartnership in the matrimonial line with any other woman. This reason was deemed satisfactory by the Court, and Mr. Rees was locked up for the assault.—*Evening Transcript*.

RIDING COURSHIP.—A little boy just returned from a long visit, was asked by his mother how he had enjoyed himself while absent from home. He answered with a boyish simplicity that he liked his visit very well—but he wouldn't—that's what he wouldn't—never ride home between Cousin George and Sarah again, for they kept hugging and kissing each other so much that they squeezed him all the time, and almost spoilt his new hat.

MARRIAGES.

March 13, by the Rev. Mr. Lilly, William W. Osborn, to Miss Cecilia Robertson, of this city.

DEATHS.

March 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Halsey, in her 79th year.
March 18, Margaretta, wife of George Chesterman, aged 23.
March 19, Abraham Mason, in the 36th year of his age.
March 18, Mrs. Melleasi, aged 44, wife of David Chambers.
March 18, John Stephens printer, formerly of Ireland, aged 36.
March 18, Robert Nickelson, aged 47.
March 18, Robert, infant son of John S. Farrun.
Feb. 24, George, son of Levi T. Prescott.
March 17, Josephine, daughter of Wm. Penfold, aged 2 years and 1 mo.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Samuel Robertson, Griswold, from London and Portsmouth, Feb. 10, to J. Griswold.
Ship Lion, Rich. of Boston, from Calcutta, Nov. 9.
Ship New Jersey, Wibray, from New Orleans, March 1.
British barque Superb, Stewart, from Dundee, via Falmouth, Jan. 30, to Boorman, Johnston & Co. 6 passengers.
Brig Franklin, Howard, from Hamburg, Jan. 12, to Grinnell & Minturn.
Brig Lavena, Tisdale, 17 days from Guayama, P. R.
Brig Rose, Lewis, 20 days from St. Mark's.
Brig Ellen Patten, from Trinity, Martinique, Feb. 28.
Brig Caduceus, Mendell, from Tobasco, Feb. 15, to C. & J. Barstow.
Brig Phebe Ann, Miner, from Trieste, via Gibraltar.
Schr. Savannah, Martin, 25 days from St. Domingo City.
Schooners Essex, Drake, from Virginia; Chauncey, St. John, do.; Benj. S. Pennington, do.; Celeste, Cole, Richmond; Henry Clay, Bowen, Petersburg; Fildfield, Corson, Philadelphia; Harmony, Strickland, do.; Page, Bassett, Boston; Ellen, Davis, do.; Hope, Hall, Alexandria. Export, Gurvey, Saybrook; Chariot, Somers, Richmond; Mohican, Sparrow, Boston; Pocasset, Handy, do.

CLEARED.

Brigs Mansfield, (Br.) Betts, St. John, N. B.; Thetis, Robbins, St. Thomas and St. Croix; Henry, Smith, Baltimore—Schr. Gideon Lee, Hall, Apalachicola; Ann, Johnson, Petersburg; Topaz, Luther, Newbern; Virginia, Elliott, Alexandria; Wasp, Worth, Richmond.
The schr. Little John, from Richmond, for New York, foundered and went down in a gale on Saturday last, off Egg Harbor. The crew were taken off by a brig bound to Charleston.
Capt. Smith, of the schr. Columbia, from Alexandria, was lost overboard on Saturday last, while lying to off Egg Harbor.

PASSENGERS.

By the Sovereign, sailed 18th for London—Mr. Orlucks and family, of Baltimore; Mr. Jackson, lady, and child, and Bache, of New York; Mrs. Duckworth and two children, of London.
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